

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 25.

VICTORIA, V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1871.

NO. 29.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	\$10.00
ix Months, do	6.00
Three Months, do	2.50
One Week, do	.25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

One Year.....	\$5.00
Six Months.....	3.00
Three Months.....	2.00
One Week.....	.25

PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.  
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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY  
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA  
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Hundreds of Thousands bear testimony to their Wonderful  
Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



They are a gentle purgative well known in  
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INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL  
Stock, \$750,000.

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS,

For Insuring Merchandise, Furniture, Commissions, Profits  
&c. For Information, rates of Premium, &c.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

E. CRIDGE, H. G. SCOTT, Agents, Wharf Street

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At 1pm

DELIERS AT NANAIMO THEIR

LOMBOARD STREET and CHARING CROSS

W.H. TURNER & CO.

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NOTICE.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property  
in all parts of the World from

Bank Exchange Saloon

LOSS or Damage by Fire.

CORNER LANGLEY AND YATES STS,

DELIVER AT NANAIMO THEIR

WM LOHSE, - - - Proprietor.

At \$5.50 per Ton

THE BEST

NEWCASTLE COAL at

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

\$4.50 per Ton.

dispensed.

DROSS or SLACK

AMERICAN HOTEL.

at \$2.50 per Ton

YATES STREET

Ja 1pm

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTI-

LY inform the Travelling Public that the Anchors

can Hotel, having been recently improved in all its de-

partments, he is now prepared to offer superior induc-

ments to his Patrons and the public in general

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CITY BOARDERS per day.....\$1.00

Board and Lodging per week.....10.00

MEALS FROM—Breakfast, 6½ to 11 o'clock; Lunch,

12 to 2; Dinner, 6 to 7.

Ja 1pm

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL DELIVER COAL TO PARTIES IN TOWN AT THE FOLLOWING RATES PER ENGLISH TON:

BEST NANAIMO COAL.....\$10.00

NEWCASTLE COAL.....\$9.50

BOARD AND LODGING PER WEEK.....\$6.00 & \$7.00

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY.....1.00

BOARD PER WEEK.....5.00

OC 12 M

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL DELIVER COAL TO PARTIES IN TOWN AT THE FOLLOWING RATES PER ENGLISH TON:

BEST NANAIMO COAL.....\$10.00

NEWCASTLE COAL.....\$9.50

DO DO

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

ORDERS MAY BE LEFT AT MEERS WILSON & RICKMAN'S,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

Ja 1pm

R. BRODRICK & CO.

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AFTER THIS DATE THE UNDERSIGNED

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R. BRO

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Jan 13, 1871:

## The New Home.

The conviction appears to be rapidly gaining ground on both sides of the Atlantic that the Dominion of Canada is to be the new home for the surplus millions of the parent empire. Doubtless the great Confederation scheme and the throwing open, or, as it has been called the 'unblanketing' of the Northwest, has had no little share in imparting breadth and substance to the conviction. One cannot but wonder that this new light should have been so long in dawning upon the home mind. It is matter of surprise that a nation prominent for enlightened progress, for advanced political economy and philanthropy should so long have struggled with the great and terrible wen of pauperism without discovering in colonization the only true and effective remedy. It is marvellous that she should have looked on with feckless inaction while a constant stream of her subjects has flowed into a foreign country not only to cease to be British subjects, but to become, to a very great extent, British haters. It occurs to the thoughtful mind that with a very little management and no great expenditure that stream might during those many years have been made to flow in British channels, might have made the solitary places glad, and caused the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. And thus not only would the parent empire have averted the terrible curse of pauperism at home, but a new empire would have been raised up on this continent to call her blessed. It is, however, cause for congratulation that at length the English mind begins to realize the force of these ideas, and that the nation is gradually preparing for a great effort, girding up her loins for the discharge of an important but long-neglected duty. And she will have in Canada an able and active coadjutor in the grandest scheme of the age--of many ages. Many circumstances point to the Dominion of Canada as the true field for such operations. It is, of all the British possessions, the easiest of access. In point of fertility of soil, variety and abundance of resources, it is ahead of all. It may claim to be the cheapest, freest and best governed of all Her Britannic Majesty's possessions,--we had almost said, in the world! In order to show some of the advantages presented by Canada, let us invite attention to the following facts and figures, for which we are indebted to our contemporary the Toronto *Globe*:--'The taxation per head in the Dominion is only £12 7s. 11d. per head; in South Australia, £6 7s. 4d. per head; in Queensland, £5 13s. 9d. per head; and in New South Wales, £5 6s. 9d. per head. Thus Canada is taxed in the proportion in round figures, of one-thirteenth of New Zealand--less than one sixth of South Australia--one-sixth of Queensland--and something over one-fifth of New South Wales.' The scheme of Confederation, we have ever regarded as the means to a great and patriotic end, that of building up a new empire out of the surplus population of the old, instead of, as has hitherto been the case, allowing that surplus to go towards building up a foreign, alien, and antagonistic power. In order to be successful, that scheme must be pushed forward with all the earnestness the nation can command. A few weeks more, and the new empire will be washed by both oceans. But the admission of British Columbia must be regarded as little more than apocryphal, until the union shall have been sealed and secured by a transcontinental railway.

**By Electric Telegraph,**

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

### Europe.

LONDON, Jan 9--Telegrams from Versailles to the *Times* to-day say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived there.

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city.

Several houses in Paris had been set on fire.

There has apparently not been much firing to-day.

The French redoubts at Notre Dame de la Mer were occupied by the Prussians and the fire turned against the French.

There were no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant.

A correspondent at Versailles on the 7th telegraphed that the bombardment of the forts on the south of Paris continues steadily and that the fire of the French had slackened. It is supposed that several guns in the forts were dismounted. The weather was favorable for siege operations.

The Standard intimated that new Alabama negotiations fail, the fault will be due to America and not to England.

The brigades of Mary Williams of Messina, for New York, was damaged at Gibraltar by collision.

BERLIN, Jan 9--The King telegraphs the Queen from Versailles on the 8th that Prince Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Leman.

Everything has been quiet in the north since the 3rd.

The bombardment is proceeding favorably. The barracks in the fortifications were on fire.

LONDON, Jan 9--The government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire abolition of the defense of the city. Committees are appointed to carry out the decree, consisting of the Government of Paris, the president and com-

manders of the forts, and of the artillery and engineer corps.

A Republican insurrection has broken out in Bari, Grenada. The movement is considered unimportant.

The dispatches from Frankfort say petitions are forwarded to King William at Versailles, praying him to accept his title and allow that city to be his place of coronation.

The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered final, but whether France is represented or not, the conference will take place.

LILLE, Jan 7--Faidherbe still claims a victory in spite of German bulletins.

Paris letters to the 4th indicate danger of riots.

LONDON, Jan 9--Casemates of forts at Dix and Vendome were battered down after firing of eight hours duration.

The Germans in the upper valley of Oise have evacuated Guise and Hesson and are retreating on Mezieres.

VISUALLES, Jan 7--The German forces beyond Vendome encountered and after a severe engagement repulsed the Second French army corps.

BORDEAUX, Jan 7--The Germans on Friday attacked the French positions at Ville Chauvre and St. Cyprien; then afterwards forced our lines at Neufville.

The French last night took the offensive and recaptured all their positions and entered St. Arnaud. The enemy retreated toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They apparently suffered heavily.

HARVE, Jan 8--10,000 Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday by General Roy near Joncier. The French have since occupied Bourg.

LONDON, Jan 8--Advices from Paris to 3d report that the council of war has approved of the measures for associating the national and mobile guards with the regular army for a more rigorous defense of the city.

BRUSSELS, Jan 8--Eight arrests have been made in the department of Saxony and elsewhere of suspected Bonapartist agents.

A reign of terror is commencing. The Prussians occupy Aixonne.

A battle is imminent between the armies of Worder and Bourbaki assisted by Garibaldi.

The head-quarters of Faidherbe will quit Barcelos to-morrow and will advance towards Bourbaki's army. The combined armies will then march to Nancy and cut off the Germans.

VERSAILLES, Jan 6--The vanguard of Gen. Werder's forces in the valley of the Loire engaged the French yesterday and took 200 prisoners.

The King has sent the following dispatch: Our losses during the bombardment of Fort D'Isay so far have been 17 killed and wounded.

Large supplies have been captured from the French at Roche.

VERSAILLES, Jan 8--The 2nd army corps has been reinforced and has resumed its offensive movement.

Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. Bellart will be his base of operations.

LONDON, Jan 8--Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Bellart.

The French have entered Salou.

The Germans are withdrawing from the northern departments.

French marines and infantry have repulsed a Prussian detachment near Baume.

Faro is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the Conference.

Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

### Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 9--The oil works of Bernstein & Goldsmith at Green Point, caught fire this morning and is spreading rapidly. A great conflagration is now raging, and it is probable that the entire works will be destroyed. The loss will be millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9--In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them, one by Williams, granting right of way for the railroad from the Central Pacific in Utah to Walla Walla, W.T.

North moved to suspend rules to take from the speaker's table, and amend the Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the annexation of San Domingo. He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had, in the morning, by a majority vote, agreed to a joint resolution, and at 10 o'clock p.m., the motion to take the San Domingo resolution from the speaker's table, was made, but not passing, it was rejected. Yeas 111, nays 62.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, at 3 o'clock the House again voted on taking up and passing of the San Domingo joint resolution and the motion was again defeated by a vote of 113 to 67--all the Democrats voting in the negative. The rules were finally suspended and the San Domingo resolution was taken up for action, being open to amendment and debate, and the vote stood 121 to 50.

In the Senate numerous memorials were presented from residents of the South asking for relief from the political disabilities, and one by Conklin, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, upon the importance of laying a submarine cable from our western shore to Asia, and of providing against monthly bills, were also introduced and referred to their appropriate committees. A bill was introduced by Ramsey to provide for a ocean steam service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands. A bill by Warner for the appointment of an additional judge to the District Court of Alabama. Other legislation of minor importance was introduced. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President in response to the Senate resolution, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State on the correspondence between Motley and the State Department. On motion of Morton, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse certain states for moneys advanced during the rebellion.

### California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9--It is understood today amongst the politicians that Gov. Haight is positively out of the field for Governor, and his friends will run in some popular man who will go into canvass pledged to oppose the leading railroad subsidy schemes now in preparation.

The ship Congress is loading 300 tons refined lead for New York.

More argentiferous galena is now coming here for assay and sale from Utah and Nevada then ever before.

A dispute from New York announces the completion of the East Indian and Java cable, which is now in connection with the Western Union lines.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange Board elected officers to-day as follows: J. B. Carville President, E. E. Eyre Vice-President, Frank Lawton Secy, Henry Schmidell Treasurer, Thos. Blair Sergeant-at-Arms.

The California Dry Dock Company have elected C. Bretham as President, J. B. Haggis Vice-President, Oliver Bridger, Chas. E. Mc. Lane, J. Fryer and J. C. Cousins Superintendents, B. B. Minor Secy.

Stocks are generally stiff and advancing.

The Coroner's jury, in the cause of the death of Edward Murphy, this evening returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from the effects of pistol shot wounds received from the hands of Dennis Guan.

The ship Young America, which arrived here yesterday from New York, ran ashore at Cape St. Lucas, but got off again without injury, after throwing overboard a part of her cargo.

The bombardment is proceeding favorably. The barracks in the fortifications were on fire.

LONDON, Jan 9--The government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire abolition of the defense of the city. Committees are appointed to carry out the decree, consisting of the Government of Paris, the president and com-

a rain storm set in early this evening, and is now raining heavily.

SAN JOSE, Jan 9--It commenced raining steady at 5 o'clock this evening, with every prospect of continuance.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan 9--Light but steady rain commenced falling here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There is every prospect of its continuing.

SANTA CLARA, Jan 9--Wind from the South. Raining.

GILROY, Jan 9--Flewelling, the man who was shot by Robinson, is rapidly recovering.

It commenced raining here at 6 o'clock, and is now raining steadily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9--Flour--Market quiet but firm. Superior \$5 37½@5 62½. Extra \$6 50@6 87½.

Wheat--Quiet \$2 20@2 30.

Barley--\$1 50.

Oats--Firm \$1 40@1 60, with a light consumption.

Arrived--Ship Renmore, from Glasgow, consigned to McFarland, Blair & Co.

## New Advertisements.

### CRICKET.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT MR. DRAKE'S office on Monday the 16th of January at 4 o'clock, to organize a Club for the ensuing year. JAS. CARD.

### NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY STOCK IN TRADE to Mr. W. J. Jeffreys, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the public for past favors and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor, who I feel assured will merit the same. VICTORIA, Jan. 11, 1871. LEWIS LEWIS.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public of Victoria and vicinity that I have this day purchased from Mr. Lewis Lewis of Yates Street, his entire Stock of Custom Made Clothing, Underclothing and Furnishing Goods, and intend Importing by every steamer. New and Fashionable Goods such as the market may require, which I intend selling at prices to suit the times. VICTORIA, Jan. 11, 1871. W. J. JEFFREY.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the undersigned will please present the same for payment at the store lately occupied by me on Yates Street. All persons indebted to me will please pay on or before the 28th inst. All accounts outstanding after that date will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. VICTORIA, Jan. 11, 1871. LEWIS LEWIS.

TO LET--The store adjoining, apply to Lewis Lewis, Victoria, January 11, 1871. JAS. CARD.

### Canadian Oatmeal.

PELL & FINLAYSON

HAVE JUST IMPORTED 20,000 POUNDS of Fresh Canadian Oatmeal from the celebrated Rockwood Mills, Ontario. The Rockwood Mills gained the Gold Medal at the London International Exhibitions. Its finer and superior quality Oatmeal previously imported to this colony, and will be sold at

JAS. CARD PRICES MUCH LOWER!!

### TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Council Chambers, Broad street, until Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., for graveling Broughton street, from Government to Wharf, and for grading and graveling Langley street, from Fort to Broughton street.

Specified work can be seen at the Clerk's office daily from 10 to 6 o'clock.

By order of the Mayor and Council. WM. LEIGH, C.M.C.

N.B.--The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JAS. CARD.

W. LEIGH, C.M.C.

N.B.--The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JAS. CARD.

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W. LEIGH, C.M.C.

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Jan 13, 1871.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### ENTERED.

Jan 12—Sth Black Diamond, Bellingham, Nanaimo.  
Sth Rate, Longship, Whaling voyage.  
" Discovery, Colvry, Nanaimo.

### CLEARED.

Jan 12—Str Pacific, Stothard, San Francisco.  
Sth Black Diamond, Bellingham, Nanaimo.  
" Discovery, Colvry, Nanaimo.

### EXPORTS.

Per steamship PACIFIC to San Francisco—6 cwt furs  
252 sacks potatoes, 1 can smoked mackerel, 107 salt hides  
5 drs hides, 6 drs deer skins.

### SHIPPERS

Per steamship PACIFIC to San Francisco—Julius Seitz,  
J P Davis, L & J Boscowitz, Daly & Wilson, W Duncan,  
& ex Lady Lampson.

### Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Yates street.... Will sell at 11  
o'clock, at saleroom, an invoice of Books, Prints,  
& ex Lady Lampson.

### Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Jan 12, 1871.

Council met at 1:15 p.m. Present—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bunster, Mr Alston.

### EAGLE PASS TRAIL.

Mr Skinner moved that His Excellency be asked to place on the estimates a sum for the survey of a trail from the Sauswap via the Eagle Pass to Wild Horse Creek.

The hon mover said that the object of the motion was to enable British Columbian traders and farmers to compete with those from the American side for the growing Kootenay trade. By this trail they would be enabled to control all the trade of that market, as well as that lying on the upper Columbia, from which they were at present shut out. The present trail ran over a high mountain: it was almost inaccessible. The proposed road would be much shorter than the present one. The hon mover then proceeded at some length to point out the distances by the present and proposed trails and to picture the advantages that would result from the adoption of the latter. The present road would pass through American Territory, and even the Government Gold Commissioner, in passing to and from Kootenay, was allowed to escape the payment of duties to the American officers as an act of courtesy. He trusted that every hon member would see the importance of preserving the Kootenay trade to British Columbia. The new road would be really of great advantage to the vast extent of country through which it was proposed to construct it and add to the whole colony.

Mr DeCosmos seconded the resolution. He recognized the necessity of opening up the Kootenay Country, and securing the trade by means of this trail. The survey would not cost above \$1000, and the result would be highly beneficial.

Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the resolution of the hon member for Kootenay. This was the third year he had sat about this board when the Eagle Pass trail was discussed, and it looked like negligence on the part of the Government or the Lands and Works Department that it had not already done. There was no reason why a sum should not be granted for the purpose; and he would go further and say that the Government ought to be asked to make the trail after the survey had been completed. He did not know anything of the route of his own personal knowledge [hon Chief Commissioner—Hear] but he believed its construction was necessary and ought to be effected long ago.

Hon Chief Commissioner rose to reply to the remarks of the hon member for Cariboo, and in doing so complimented the hon member for Kootenay in the very sensible manner in which he had brought the matter before the Council, but he thought the hon member for Cariboo should have informed himself more fully with respect to the question before censuring the Lands and Works Department. In 1865 and 1866 reports upon the Eagle Pass route were filed in the Lands and Works office, and he had ever and over again advocated its opening. Had the opening depended upon him it would have been done, not only as being valuable now, but because he believed that it would be by that Pass that the railroad would reach Fraser River. He should be happy at any time to show the members for Kootenay the estimates for opening a trail through the Pass and to convince him that the motion was unnecessary. In 1867 a party agreed to open a trail through the Pass, but failed to do so. A year later a further survey was made and the Lands & Works Department passed all the facts. Two parties were sent out in 1868 to find a pass to the headwaters of Perry Creek, but returned unsuccessful. With respect to the trade of Kootenay he thought there were a few articles which the Americans would always supply to Kootenay. No doubt every hon member had some trail to propose for the district he represented, and this fact perhaps accounted for the unjustifiable remarks of the hon member for Cariboo. They should first point out the sources from which the money to meet the expenditures would come. The estimates were before the Council, and if any additional expenditure be voted it must come from some other source than those laid down.

Hon Dr Carrall would withdraw what he had said about the neglect of Government; but—  
Hon Chief Commissioner—The hon gentleman has spoken.  
Hon Dr Carrall—But some one has been to blame, and—  
Hon Chief Commissioner—Mr Speaker, I call the hon gentleman to order.  
The hon Chief Commissioner here retired. The Speaker—The hon member for Cariboo must come to order.  
Hon Dr Carrall—The remarks of the hon Chief Commissioner with respect to the consideration which induced me to reflect upon the Lands and Works Department are un-called for and false.  
The Speaker read from the Rules of Order to show that when a member was called to order by the Chair he must take his seat.  
Hon Dr Carrall disclaimed having any desire to transgress the Rules of the Council.

The Speaker—The explanation of the hon Chief Commissioner is satisfactory.  
Mr Bunster said if the survey was already made he did not see the necessity for the motion. If it were one to build the trail he would give it his support.  
Hon Chief Commissioner said Mr Moberly and Mr Perry had passed over the trail,

blazed it, marked it, measured the streams for bridges and had really furnished information of a valuable and practical character. Other parties had passed over it and the examination was equally satisfactory.

Mr Skinner thanked the Hon Chief Commissioner and withdrew the motion as unnecessary.

### WAGON ROAD.

Mr Nelson moved a resolution for an address to His Excellency respecting the construction of a wagon road from Yale to New Westminster. He feared that he should be told that the funds could not be had for this great and necessary work. Large sums of money had been expended in the construction of a road from the interior to Yale; but during the winter months for the want of a connecting link between Yale and its seaboard, it was practically useless. He wished the two absent members of the Council were present to detail their experience in reaching New Westminster at the present time. The road would pass through a very rich agricultural country, and tend to develop its resources. In '62 and '63 the people at Yale nearly starved—the river being frozen and no chance of getting supplies. The Chinese near Yale had to eat barley beaten up in a mortar. [Hon Dr Helmcken—Very good food, too.] There were not then ten barrels of flour on the entire river. He hoped that the colony would show to the world that they would not be content with the expenditure of \$100,000 on a road that was practically useless in the winter time. He could not state the approximate cost of the proposed road, but he hoped for the vote of a sum to commence the road immediately.

Mr DeCosmos seconded.

Hon Dr Helmcken suggested that His Excellency be requested in Committee of Supply to expend all the surplus money in making roads. [Hear, hear.] But he did not see the necessity for this sum.

Mr Nelson said the road would be along the natural line for the railway to Burrard Inlet.

Hon Dr Helmcken did not believe the railroad would ever come that way.

Mr Nelson hoped that the resolution would not be amended.

Hon Dr Carrall said he had never passed so much time on his knees as he did when coming down the Fraser during the winter time. [Laughter] But as necessary as the road was he regretted that he must vote against it because there were more imperative demands upon the Exchequer than this—some of which could not be met.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he could not vote for this resolution. What was required between Yale and New Westminster was a trail along which cattle could be driven and mails carried, and over which passengers might travel in the winter time. The sleigh road built in connection with the telegraphic works cost a great deal of money, and a compensating return had not been had. The road had never been much used and had fallen into a state of dilapidation. \$16,000 were spent during his absence from the colony for the improvement of this road, but it had not been laid out on the places he intended to have repaired.

Hon Dr Helmcken—There will be ample opportunity for discussion when the bill comes down. This is merely a motion for a bill.

Hon Attorney-General—This amendment will not decide anything. It merely asks for the bill.

The Speaker here read the amendment again.

Mr DeCosmos asked the hon Dr Helmcken to withdraw it and allow the Council to go into committee.

Hon Dr Helmcken declined, because it would be a waste of time when all around the Board were agreed upon Responsible Government.

The motion was lost—6 to 4.

### RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr DeCosmos moved that that portion of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor relating to Responsible Government be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole. He hoped the Government members were prepared to carry out the expression of His Excellency in his Speech.

Mr Nathan seconded.

Hon Chief Commissioner—Would it not be better to take the resolution up in the open House, as all about the Board are in favor of Responsible Government?

Mr DeCosmos—I have no objection to such a course and I will read the resolution I propose to offer.

[The resolution was to the effect that Responsible Government should be granted simultaneously with Confederation.]

Hon Collector of Customs—Nothing is said in the Speech about the inauguration of Responsible Government simultaneously with Union. That is the only objection that I can see to the resolution.

Hon Dr Helmcken—I have an amendment. I shall move it to save time and to have a Bill sent down by the Executive immediately. He did not think that Responsible Government would work well immediately after Union, but he should nevertheless move that:

The Governor be respectfully requested to send down to this House, in accordance with the information contained in his inaugural Address, a Bill to enlarge the number of the popular members (excluding nominated members from the Council) so as to enable a new Legislative body and the form of administration known as Responsible Government to come into operation at the first session of the Legislature subsequent to the union of this colony with Canada.

Mr DeCosmos—That would kill Confederation.

Hon Dr Helmcken—is it the difference between 'simultaneous' and 'subsequent'?

Mr DeCosmos—that is the objection.

Hon Dr Helmcken—it is impossible that Responsible Government shall come in simultaneously with Confederation. Who is to agree to such a Bill? The only power that can alter the constitution of this Colony is Her Majesty's Government, and we expect that, as soon as Confederation shall have taken place, the constitution will be altered and the House elected. This is all we can do.

If the hon gentleman means to say that the day on which Confederation takes place we shall have Responsible Government, I say we cannot get it. It will suit everybody in the colony to get Responsible Government as soon as possible after union shall have taken place, but we cannot get it before or simultaneously with Confederation.

Hon Dr Carrall—The remarks of the hon Chief Commissioner with respect to the consideration which induced me to reflect upon the Lands and Works Department are un-called for and false.

The Speaker read from the Rules of Order to show that when a member was called to order by the Chair he must take his seat.

Hon Dr Carrall disclaimed having any desire to transgress the Rules of the Council.

The Speaker—The explanation of the hon Chief Commissioner is satisfactory.

Mr Bunster said if the survey was already made he did not see the necessity for the motion. If it were one to build the trail he would give it his support.

Hon Chief Commissioner said Mr Moberly and Mr Perry had passed over the trail,

were shortly to unite that this form of Government should be adopted, and such being the case, it ought to be considered. It would make the colony more popular with the people of the neighboring country and remove a constant cause of dissatisfaction which had existed in the colony for many years. No doubt Responsible Government would be desirable, but we had to pass through a probationary period first. The question now was, when Confederation arrives can we have Responsible Government simultaneously? When a thing is inevitable it had better come at once, and the sooner the country settles down upon the bedrock to legislate the better. [Hear.] He was not opposed to the simultaneous inauguration of Responsible Government, but could it be had? In order to obtain it we must have a purely representative House. Apart from the inexpediency of suddenly turning over the present system, we could not have a representative House until after Confederation and could not have Responsible Government until after a representative House had been chosen.

Hon Attorney General briefly spoke to the question. He had not been long in the colony, but from what he had seen and heard he was satisfied that the people desired Responsible Government and he would act in its way. He would say, however, that it was not possible to inaugurate Responsible Government sooner than was proposed by the Executive. We cannot go into Responsible Government with our present Executive Council. There is no power in this Council to reconstruct the constitution without Imperial consent. If we pass a Bill it will have to receive Her Majesty's consent. It was not possible to do what the member for Victoria District proposed to do before the first of July. The Council may alter its constitution with the consent of the Governor, and if Confederation were postponed it might be practicable, but we need not expect Her Majesty's consent. The whole matter hinged on the terms. The Canadian Government had promised to give Responsible Government to British Columbia if the people desired it. It was a matter that should be commenced and worked out under the authority of the Dominion Government. The first Governor after union should know the people who composed the legislative element from which he is to choose his Council. All must see that it is neither reasonable nor practicable to have Responsible Government sooner than is proposed by the Governor.

Mr Nelson admitted the reasonableness of the arguments of the hon Attorney General, but thought the question should be postponed in order that more consideration be given to the points urged. He would therefore move a postponement of the debate in order to give members time to form correct opinions. Lost—5 to 7 now.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he would vote against this amendment in order to assist the hon members to get Responsible Government. He had never felt so conscious that he was entirely right and the members led by the member for Victoria District are entirely wrong as in the present instance, and he would therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr DeCosmos attacked the position of hon Dr Helmcken.

Hon Dr Helmcken said he was so conscious that the Government had done perfectly right that he would not reply to the arguments and accusations of the member for Victoria District. There was no need for discussion now. When the Bill came down there would be abundant opportunity to discuss it and amend it if necessary. He protested that he had taken no unfair advantage of any member and he was satisfied that the Government represented the views of the people of the colony better than did the member for Victoria District.

The amendment was put and lost. Ayes—Messrs Nathan, Nelson, DeCosmos, Bonner, Skinner, Noes—Hon Chief Commissioner, hon Helmcken, hon Carrall, hon Collector of Customs, hon Attorney General, Mr Alston, Mr Pemberton.

Hon Dr Helmcken's amendment was then put and carried—7 to 5.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of offering another amendment and the Speaker ruled against it.

The question was then put from the Chair—Shall the resolution as amended pass? which was carried, only Messrs DeCosmos, Bonner and Skinner voting against it.

Council then adjourned till Friday at 1 o'clock.

**RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**—The member for Victoria District certainly succeeded in distinguishing himself in the Legislature, yesterday. Had the same thing occurred in almost any other community he would have politically extinguished himself. Like a spoiled child, he actually tried to defeat Responsible Government altogether because the rest of the Council would not concur in his peculiar and, as we think, impracticable manner of seeking it. It may be charitably assumed that the member for Nanaimo was really ignorant of the consequences of defying the Hon Dr Helmcken's resolution; but it is impossible to believe that Mr DeCosmos was not perfectly well aware of the fact that had a majority of the members voted with him the question of Responsible Government would have been effectively settled.

The Hon Dr Helmcken's amendment was then put and carried—7 to 5.

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